THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1796. [N° 1759.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 7th Day of January next, (if the Weather be fair, if not, on the next fair Day, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises—All the Right, Title, Interest and Estate, of Charles Dunbar, late of Newport, deceased, in the LOT of LAND, in said Newport, bounded and described as followeth, Northerly on a High Way—Southerly, partly on Land of Samuel Freeborn, and partly on Land of Isaac Read—Easterly on Land of Saunders Cozzens, and Westerly partly on Land of Jonathan Cozzens, and partly on a High Way.

Newport, December 29, 1795.

TO BE LET,

A NUMBER of SHOPS, STORES, and other TENEMENTS, situate on MALBONE's Wharf.—For further Terms and Particulars, apply at the Office of the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, December 28, 1795.

FOR SALE,

SEA-COAL, of an excellent Quality, Several Thousand Feet of OAKS, of all Lengths, Ten per Cent. cheaper than at the Lumber Yards.

Also a small Assortment of HOLLOW WARE, cheap for Cash. Inquire of the Printer.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT whereas it was represented unto the Hon. Town-Council of Middletown, on the 21st Day of December, A. D. 1795, That John Slocum, of Middletown, in the County of Newport, Yeoman, and Hannah Slocum, Wife of the said John, who has of late transacted Business for her said Husband (by Virtue of a Power granted to her by him) were incompetent to transact their secular Affairs; and that they were likely to squander away their Estate; and, after mature Deliberation, it was, by said Council, adjudged to be the Case.—And whereas the said Council did then, on said Day, appoint the Subscriber, Guardian over the Persons and Estate of the said John Slocum and Hannah Slocum.—Therefore all Persons are hereby forbid trusting any Business,

JOHN SLOCUM, Jun.

December 21st, A. D. 1795.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town-Council of Newport, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode-Island, appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of SAMUEL LITTLE late of said Newport, Tanner, deceased, represented Insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose: We hereby give Notice, that we shall attend at our respective Houses for that Purpose, during the Time aforesaid.

JOSEPH VICTORY, } *Commissioners.*
GILES SANFORD, }

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment, to

ESTHER HULL, *Administratrix.*

Newport, December 27, 1795

Green & Tillinghast

Hereby inform their old Customers, and the Public in general,

THAT they have just received a large, and complete Assortment of

Fall Goods,

Which they are now selling, Cheaper than Ever.

FOR SALE,

And Possession given the 25th of March next.

A WIND-MILL, in good Repair, situate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Also a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewise another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for pasturing.

Any Person inclining to purchase the MILL, or either of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,

(at Point Judith.

For SALE, by J. RICHARDSON, at the Post Office,

TWO PAMPHLETS—one, State of Facts shewing the Right of certain Companies to the Lands lately purchased by them from the State of Georgia.—The other, Grant to the Georgia Mississippi Company, the Constitution thereof, &c. Price Six Cents each.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

The public have long waited with impatience for the detected letter of the late French Minister, Mr. FAUCHET—Here it follows:

Legation of Philadelphia.
Foreign Relations.
Private correspondence of the [illegible]
Division Politics, N° [illegible]
Philadelphia, the 10th Brumaire, 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.
(October 31st, 1794.)

Joseph Fauchet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, near the United States.

To the Commissioner of Foreign Relations.

CITIZEN,

1. THE measures which prudence prescribes to me to take, with respect to my colleagues, have still presided in the digesting of the despatches, signed by them, which treat of the insurrection of the western country, and of the repressive means adopted by the government. I have allowed them to be confined to the giving of a faithful, but naked recital of events: the reflection therein contained scarcely exceed the conclusions easily deduciable from the character assumed by the public prints. I have reserved myself to give you as far as I am able, a key to the facts detailed in our reports.—When it comes in question to explain, either by conjectures or by certain data, the secret views of a foreign government, it would be imprudent to run the risk of indiscretions, and to give uncle Sam up to men, whose known partiality for that government and gratitude of pensions and interests with its chiefs, might lead to confidences, the issue of which are incalculable. Besides the precious confidences of Mr. Randolph alone throw a satisfactory light upon every thing that concerns him. These I have not yet communicated to my colleagues. The motives already assigned lead to this reserve, and still less permit me to open myself to them at the present moment. I shall endeavour, Citizen to give you a clue to all the measures of which the common despatches give you an account, and to discover the true causes of the explosion which is obstinately referred to topics with great means, although the state of things has no longer any thing alarming.

2. To confine the present state [illegible] of the excise, so to reduce it [illegible], but whose this local and precipitate explosion will cause to miscarry or at least check for a long time;—in order to see the real cause, in order to calculate the effect, and the consequences, we must ascend to the origin of the parties existing in the state, and retrace their progress.

3. The present system of government has created malcontents. This is the lot of all new things. My predecessors have given information in detail upon the parts of the system which have particularly awakened claimants and produced enemies to the whole of it. The primitive division of opinion as to the political form of the state, and the limits of the sovereignty of the whole over each state individually sovereign, had created the federalists and the antifederalists. From a whimsical contrast between the name and the real opinion of the parties, a contrast hitherto little understood in Europe, the former aimed, and still aim, with all their power, to annihilate federalism, whilst the latter have always tried to preserve it. This contrast was created by the Confoederators of the Constitutionalists,* who, being sure in giving the denomination (a matter so important in a revolution) took for themselves that which was the most popular, although in reality it contradicted their ideas, and gave to them reality one which would draw on them the attention of the people, notwithstanding they really wish to preserve a system whose prejudices they and cherish at least the memory and the name.

4. Moreover these first divisions, of the nature of those to be destroyed by time, in proportion as the nation should have advanced in the experiment of a form of government which rendered it flourishing might now have completely disappeared, if the system of finances which had its birth in the cradle of the constitution, had not renewed their vigour under various forms. The mode of organizing the national credit, the consolidating and funding of the public debt, the introducing in the political economy of the usage of stocks, which prolong their existence or ward off their fall only by expedients, imperceptibly created a financiering class who threaten to become the aristocratical order of the state. Several citizens; and among others who had aided in establishing independence with their purses or their arms, conceived themselves aggrieved by those fiscal engagements.—Hence an opposition which declares itself between the farming or agricultural interest, and that of the fiscal; federalism and antifederalism, which are founded on these new denominations, in proportion as the treasury usurps a preponderance in the government and legislation: Hence in fine, the state divided into partisans and enemies of the treasurer and of his theories. In this new classification of parties, the nature of things gave popularity to the latter, an innate instinct, if I may use the expression, caused the ears of the people to revolt at the names alone of treasurer and stock-jobber: but the opposite party, in consequence of its ability, obstinately persisted in leaving to its adversaries the suspicious name of antifederalists, whilst in reality they were friends of the constitution, and enemies only of the excrescences which financiering theories threatened to attach to it.

* *Constituans,*

5. It is useless to stop longer to prove that the monarchical system was intervoven with those novelties of finances, and that the friends of the latter favoured the attempts which were made in order to bring the constitution to the former by imperceptible gradations. The writings of influential men of this party prove it; their real opinions too avow it, and the journals of the Senate are the depository of the first attempts.

6. Let us, therefore, free ourselves from the intermediate spaces in which the progress of the system is marked, since they can add nothing to the proof of its existence—Let us pass by its sympathy with our regenerating movements, while running in monarchical pathes. Let us arrive at the situation in which our Republican revolution has placed things and parties.

7. The antifederalists disembarrass themselves of an insignificant denomination, and take that of patriots and of republicans. Their adversaries become *aristocrats*, notwithstanding their efforts to preserve the advantageous illusion of ancient names; opinions clash and press each other; the aristocratic attempts which formerly had appeared so insignificant, are recollected: The treasurer, who is looked upon as their first source, is attacked; his operations and plans are denounced to the public opinion—may in the sessions of 1792 and 1793, a solemn inquiry into his administration was obtained. This first victory was to produce another, and it was hoped that faulty or innocent the Treasurer would retire, no less by necessity in the one case, than from self love in the other. He, emboldened by the triumph which he obtained in the useless inquiry of his enemies, of which both objects proved equally abortive, seduced besides by the momentary reverse of republicanism in Europe, removes the mask and announces the approaching triumph of his principles.

8. In the mean time, the popular societies are formed; political ideas concenter themselves, the patriotic party unite and more closely connect themselves; they gain a formidable majority in the legislature; the abasement of commerce, the slavery of navigation, and the audacity of England, strengthen it. A concert of declarations and censures against the government arises; at which the latter is even itself astonished.

9. Such was the situation of things towards the close of the year and at the beginning of the present year.—Let us pass over the [illegible] with Britain, the defenceless state of the country against pillaging invasions, the coldness towards the French Republic: the system of finance is attacked, which threatens eternizing the debt under pretext of making it the guaranty of public happiness; the complication of that system which withholds from general inspection all its operations—the alarming power of the influence it procures to a man whose principles are regarded as dangerous, the preponderance which that man acquires from day to day in public measures, and in a word the immoral and impolitic modes of taxation, which he at first presents as expedients, and afterwards raises to permanency.

10. In reducing this last point we attain the principal complaint of the western people, and the ostensible motive of their movements. Republicans by principle, independent by character and situation, they could not but accede with enthusiasm to the animations which we have sketched. But the *excise* above all affects them. Their lands are fertile, watered with the finest rivers in the world; but the abundant fruits of their labour ruin the cultivator perishing for the want of means of exchanging them, as those more happy contrasts do for objects which decline indicates to all men who have known only the enjoyments which Europe procures them. They therefore convert the excess of their produce into liquor imperfectly fabricated, which badly supply the place of those they might procure by exchange. The *excise* is created and arises at this confusing transformation; their complaints are answered by the only pretext that they are otherwise inaccessible to every species of impost. But why, in contempt of treaties, are they left to bear the yoke of the feeble Spaniard, as to the Mississippi, for upwards of twelve years? Since when has an agricultural people submitted to the unjust capricious law of a people exporters of the precious metals? Might we not suppose that Madrid and Philadelphia mutually assisted in prolonging the slavery of the river; that the proprietors of a barren coast are afraid lest the Mississippi, once opened, and its numerous branches brought into activity, their fields might become deserts, and in a word that commerce dreads having rivals in those interior parts as soon as their inhabitants shall cease to be subjects? This last supposition is but too well founded; an influential member of the Senate, Mr. Izard, one day in conversation undisguisedly announced it to me.

11. I shall be more brief in my observations on the murmurs excited by the system for the sale of lands. It is conceived to be unjust, that these vast and fertile regions should be sold by provinces to capitalists, who thus enrich themselves, and retail with immense profits, to the husbandman, spoil farms which they have never seen.—If there were not a latent design to arrest the rapid settlement of those lands, and to prolong their infant state, why not open in the well land offices, where every body without distinction should be admitted to purchase by a small or large quantity? Why reserve to sell or distribute to favorites, to a clan of flatterers, o courtiers, that which belongs to the state, and which should be sold to the greatest possible profit of all its members.

12. Such therefore were the parts of the public grievance, upon which the western people met and [illegible]. Now, as the common despatch informs you, their complaints were systematizing by the conversations of influential men

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TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the 7th Day of January next, if the Weather be fair, if not, on the next fair Day, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes—All the Right, Title, Intereſt and Eſtate, of Charles Dunbar late of Newport, in a certain LOT of LAND, in ſaid Newport, buried and bounded as followeth, Northerly on a High Way—Southerly, partly on Land of Samuel Freeborn, and partly on Land of Eleazer Read—Eaſterly on Land of Andrew M'Curry, and Weſterly partly on Land of ſaid Eleazer Read, and partly on a High Way.

Newport, December 29, 1795.

TO BE LET,

A NUMBER of SHOPS, STORES, and other TENEMENTS, ſituate on MALBONE's Wharf.——For further Terms and Particulars, apply at the Office of the Subſcriber,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, December 28, 1795.

FOR SALE,

SEA-COAL, of an excellent Quality, Several Thouſand Feet of OARS, of all Lengths, Ten per Cent. cheaper than at the Lumber Yards.

Alſo a ſmall Aſſortment of HOLLOW WARE, cheap for Caſh. Inquire of the Printer.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT whereas it was repreſented unto the Hon. Town-Council of Middletown, on the 21ſt Day of December, A. D. 1795. That John Slocum, of Middletown, in the County of Newport, Yeoman, and Hannah Slocum, Wife of the ſaid John, who has of late tranſacted Buſineſs for her ſaid Huſband (by Virtue of a Power granted to her by him) were incompetent to tranſact their ſecular Affairs; and that they were likely to ſquander away their Eſtate; and, after mature Deliberation, it was, by ſaid Council, adjudged to be the Caſe.——And whereas the ſaid Council did then, on ſaid Day, appoint the Subſcriber, Guardian over the Perſons and Eſtate of the ſaid John Slocum and Hannah Slocum.—Therefore all Perſons are hereby forbid tranſacting any Buſineſs,

JOHN SLOCUM, Jun.

December 21ſt, *A. D.* 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being, by the Town-Council of Newport, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode-Iſland, appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of SAMUEL HULL, late of ſaid Newport, Tanner, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, We hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend at our reſpective Houſes for that Purpoſe, during the Time aforeſaid.

JOSEPH VICKORY, } *Commiſ-*
GILES SANFORD, } *ſioners.*

And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment, to

ESTHER HULL, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, December 27, 1795.

Green & Tillinghaſt

Hereby inform their old Cuſtomers, and the Public in general,

THAT they have juſt received a large, and complete Aſſortment of

Fall Goods,

Which they are now ſelling, Cheaper than Ever.

FOR SALE,

And Poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next.

A WIND-MILL, in good Repair, ſituate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Alſo a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewiſe another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for paſturing.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the MILL, or either of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,

(at Point Judith.

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TWO PAMPHLETS—one, State of Facts ſhewing the Right of certain Companies to the Lands lately purchaſed by them from the State of Georgia.—The other, Grant to the Georgia Miſſiſippi Company, the Conſtitution thereof, &c. Price Six Cents each.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

The public have long waited with impatience for the detected letter of the late French Miniſter, Mr. FAUCHET *—Here it follows:*

Legation of Philadelphia.
Foreign Relations.
Private correſpondence of the Miniſter on Politics, No. 3.

Philadelphia, the 10th Brumaire, 3d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.
(October 31ſt, 1794)

Joſeph Fauchet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, near the United States.

To the Commiſſioner of Foreign Relations.

CITIZEN,

1. THE meaſures which prudence preſcribes to me to take, with reſpect to my colleagues, have ſtill preſided in the digeſting of the deſpatches, ſigned by them, which treat of the inſurrection of the weſtern country, and of the repreſſive means adopted by the government. I have allowed them to be confined to the giving of a faithful, but naked recital of events: the reflection therein contained ſcarcely exceed the concluſions eaſily deduciable from the character aſſumed by the public prints. I have reſerved myſelf to give you as far as I am able, a key to the facts detailed in our reports.—When it comes in queſtion to explain, either by conjectures or by certain data, the ſecret views of a foreign government, it would be imprudent to run the riſk of indiſcretions, and to give oneſelf up to men, whoſe known partiality for that government and ſimilitude of paſſions and intereſts with its chiefs, might lead to confidences, the iſſue of which are incalculable. Beſides the precious confeſſions of Mr. Randolph alone throw a ſatisfactory light upon every thing that comes to paſs. Theſe I have not yet communicated to my colleagues. The motives already mentioned lead to this reſerve, and ſtill leſs permit me to open myſelf to them at the preſent moment. I ſhall then endeavour, Citizen, to give you a clue to all the meaſures of which the common deſpatches give you an account, and to diſcover the true cauſes of the exploſion which it is obſtinately reſolved to repreſs with great means, although the ſtate of things has no longer any thing alarming.

2. To confine the preſent riſe to the ſ[illegible] of the exciſe, is to reduce it to [illegible], but which this local and precipitate eruption will cauſe to miſcarry or at leaſt check for a long time;—in order to ſee the real cauſe, in order to calculate the effect, and the conſequences, we muſt aſcend to the origin of the parties exiſting in the ſtate, and retrace their progreſs.

3. The preſent ſyſtem of government has created malcontents. This is the lot of all new things. My predeceſſors have given information in detail upon the parts of the ſyſtem which have particularly awakened clamours and produced enemies to the whole of it. The primitive diviſion of opinion as to the political form of the ſtate, and the limits of the ſovereignty of the whole over each ſtate individually ſovereign, had created the federaliſts and the antifederaliſts. From a whimſical contraſt between the name and the real opinion of the parties, a contraſt hitherto little underſtood in Europe, the former aimed, and ſtill aim, with all their power, to annihilate federaliſm, whilſt the latter have always wiſhed to preſerve it. This contraſt was created by the Conſolidators or the Conſtitutionaliſts,* who, being firſt in giving the denomination (a matter ſo important in a revolution) took for themſelves that which was the moſt popular, although in reality it contradicted their ideas, and gave to their rivals one which would draw on them the attention of the people, notwithſtanding they really wiſh to preſerve a ſyſtem whoſe prejudices ſhould cheriſh at leaſt the memory and the name.

4. Moreover theſe firſt diviſions, of the nature of thoſe to be deſtroyed by time, in proportion as the nation ſhould have advanced in the experiment of a form of government which rendered it flouriſhing, might now have completely diſappeared, if the ſyſtem of finances which had its birth in the cradle of the conſtitution, had not renewed their vigour under various forms. The mode of organizing the national credit, the conſolidating and funding of the public debt, the introducing in the political economy of the uſage of ſtates, which prolong their exiſtence or ward off their fall only by expedients, imperceptibly created a financering claſs who threaten to become the ariſtocratical order of the ſtate. Several citizens; and among others who had aided in eſtabliſhing independence with their purſes or their arms, conceived themſelves aggrieved by thoſe fiſcal engagements.—Hence an oppoſition which declares itſelf between the farming or agricultural intereſt, and that of the fiſcal; federaliſm and antifederaliſm, which are founded on theſe new denominations, in proportion as the treaſury uſurps a preponderance in the government and legiſlation: Hence in fine, the ſtate divided into partiſans and enemies of the treaſurer and of his theories. In this new claſſication of parties, the nature of things gave popularity to the latter, an innate inſtinct, if I may uſe the expreſſion, cauſed the ears of the people to revolt at the names alone of treaſurer and ſtock-jobber: but the oppoſite party, in conſequence of its ability, obſtinately perſiſted in leaving to its adverſaries the ſuſpicious name of antifederaliſts, whilſt in reality they were friends of the conſtitution, and enemies only of the exreſcences which financiering theories threatened to attach to it.

* *Conſtituans.*

5. It is uſeleſs to ſtop longer to prove that the monarchial ſyſtem was intervoven with thoſe novelties of finances, and that the friends of the latter favoured the attempts which were made in order to bring the conſtitution to the former by inſenſible gradations. The writings of influential men of this party prove it; their real opinions too avow it, and the journals of the Senate are the depoſitory of the firſt attempts.

6. Let us, therefore, free ourſelves from the intermediate ſpaces in which the progreſs of the ſyſtem is marked, ſince they can add nothing to the proof of its exiſtence—Let us paſs by its ſympathy with our regenerating movements, while running in monarchical paths. Let us arrive at the ſituation in which our Republican revolution has placed things and parties.

7. The antifederaliſts diſembarraſs themſelves of an inſignificant denomination, and take that of patriots and of republicans. Their adverſaries become *ariſtocrats*, notwithſtanding their efforts to preſerve the advantageous illuſion of ancient names; opinions claſh and preſs each other; the ariſtocratic attempts which formerly had appeared ſo inſignificant, are recollected: The treaſurer, who is looked upon as their firſt ſource, is attacked; his operations and plans are denounced to the public opinion—nay in the ſeſſions of 1792 and 1793, a ſolemn inquiry into his adminiſtration was obtained. This firſt victory was to produce another, and it was hoped that faulty or innocent the Treaſure would retire, no leſs by neceſſity in the one caſe, than from ſelf love in the other. He, emboldened by the triumph which he obtained in the uſeleſs inquiry of his enemies, of which both objects proved equally abortive, ſeduced beſides by the momentary reverſe of republicaniſm in Europe, removes the maſk and announces the approaching triumph of his principles.

8. In the mean time, the popular ſocieties are formed; political ideas concenter themſelves, the patriotic party unite and more cloſely connect themſelves; they gain a formidable majority in the legiſlature; the abaſement of commerce, the ſlavery of navigation, and the audacity of England, ſtrengthen it. A concert of declarations and cenſures againſt the government ariſes; at which the latter is even itſelf aſtoniſhed.

9. Such was the ſituation of things towards the cloſe of the laſt and at the beginning of the preſent year.—Let us paſs over the diſcon[illegible] towards Great Britain, the defenceleſs ſtate of the country againſt poſſible invaſions, the coldneſs towards the French Republic; the ſyſtem of finance is attacked, which threatens eternizing the debt under pretext of making it the guaranty of public happineſs; the complication of that ſyſtem which withholds from general inſpection all its operations—the alarming power of the influence it procures to a man whoſe principles are regarded as dangerous, the preponderance which that man acquires from day to day in public meaſures, and in a word the immoral and impolitic modes of taxation, which he at firſt preſents as expedients, and afterwards raiſes to permanency.

10. In touching this laſt point we attain the principal complaint of the weſtern people, and the oſtenſible motive of their movements. Republicans by principle, independent by character and ſituation, they could not but accede with enthuſiaſm to the criminations which we have ſketched. But the *exciſe* above all affects them. Their lands are fertile, watered with the fineſt rivers in the world; but the abundant fruits of their labour run the riſk of periſhing for the want of means of exchanging them, as thoſe more happy cultivators do for objects which deſire indicates to all men who have known only the enjoyments which Europe procures them. They therefore convert the exceſs of their produce into liquor imperfectly fabricated, which badly ſupply the place of thoſe they might procure by exchange. The *exciſe* is created and ſtrikes at this conſoling transformation; their complaints are anſwered by the only pretext that they are otherwiſe inacceſſable to every ſpecies of impoſt. But why, in contempt of treaties, are they left to bear the yoke of the feeble Spaniard, as to the Miſſiſippi, for upwards of twelve years? Since when has an agricultural people ſubmitted to the unjuſt capricious law of a people explorers of the precious metals? Might we not ſuppoſe that Madrid and Philadelphia mutually aſſiſted in prolonging the ſlavery of the river; that the proprietors of a barren coaſt are afraid leſt the Miſſiſippi, once opened, and its numerous branches brought into activity, their fields might become deſerts, and in a word that commerce dreads having rivals in thoſe interior parts as ſoon as their inhabitants ſhall ceaſe to be ſubjects? This laſt ſuppoſition is but too well founded; an influential member of the Senate, Mr. Izard, one day in converſation undiſguiſedly announced it to me.

11. I ſhall be more brief in my obſervations on the murmurs excited by the ſyſtem for the ſale of lands. It is conceived to be unjuſt, that theſe vaſt and fertile regions ſhould be ſold by provinces to capitaliſts, who thus enrich themſelves, and retail with immenſe profits, to the huſbandman, poſſeſſions which they have never ſeen.—If there were not a latent deſign to arreſt the rapid ſettlement of thoſe lands, and to prolong their infant ſtate, why not open in the weſt land offices, where every body without diſtinction ſhould be admitted to purchaſe by a ſmall or large quantity? Why reſerve to ſell or diſtribute to favorites, to a clan of flatterers, of courtiers, that which belongs to the ſtate, and which ſhould be ſold to the greateſt poſſible profit of all its members.

12. Such therefore were the parts of the public grievance, upon which the weſtern people moſt inſiſted. Now, as the common deſpatch inform you, their complaints were ſyſtematizing by the converſations of influential men

who retired into thoſe wild countries, and who from principle, or by a ſeries of particular heart burnings, animated diſcontents already too near to effervescence.—At laſt the local explosion is effected. The weſtern people calculated on being ſupported by ſome diſtinguiſhed characters in the eaſt, and even imagined they had in the boſom of the government ſome abettors who might ſhare in their grievances or their principles.

13 From what I have detailed above thoſe men might indeed be ſuppoſed numerous. The ſeſſions of 1793 and 1794 had given importance to the republican party, and ſolidity to its accuſations. The propoſitions of Mr. Madiſon, or his project of a navigation act, of which Mr. Jefferſon was originally the author, ſapped the Britiſh intereſt, now an integral part of the financiering ſyſtem. Mr. Taylor, a republican member of the Senate puniſhed, towards the end of the ſeſſion, three pamphlets, in which this laſt is explored to its origin, and developed in its progreſs and conſequences with force and method. In the laſt he aſſerts that the decrepid ſtate of affairs reſulting from that ſyſtem, could not but preſage, under a riſing government, either a revolution or a civil war.

14. The firſt was preparing; the government, which had foreſeen it, reproduced, under various forms, the demand of a diſpoſable* force which might put it in a reſpectable ſtate of defence. Detained in this meaſure, who can ſay that it may not have haſtened the local eruption, in order to make an advantageous diverſion, and to lay the ſame general ſtorm which it ſaw gathering? Am I not authoriſed in forming this conjecture from the converſation which the Secretary of State had with me and Le Blanc, alone, an account of which you have in my deſpatch, N. 3? But how may we expect that this new plan will be executed? By exaſperating and ſevere meaſures, au horiſed by a law which was not ſolicited till the cloſe of the ſeſſion. This law gave to the one already exiſting for collecting the exciſe, a coercive force which hitherto it had not poſſeſſed, and a demand of which was not before ventured to be made.‡ By means of this new law all the refractory citizens to the old one, were cauſed to be purſued with a ſudden rigor; a great number of writs were iſſued; doubtleſs the natural conſequences from a conduct ſo deciſive and ſo harſh were expected; and before theſe were manifeſted the means of repreſſion had been prepared; this was undoubtedly what Mr. Randolph meant in telling me, that under pretext of giving energy to the government it was intended to introduce abſolute power, and to miſlead the Preſident in paths which would conduct him to unpopularity.

15. Whether the exploſion has been provoked by the government; or owes its birth to accident, it is certain that a commotion of ſome hundreds of men, who have not ſince been found in arms, and the very pacific union of the counties of Braddock's field, a union which has not been revived, were not ſymptoms which could juſtify the raiſing of ſo great force as 15 000 men. Beſides the principles, uttered in the declarations hitherto made public, rather announced ardent minds to be calmed than anarchiſts to be ſubdued. But in order to obtain ſome-to a tribute to them the deſign of uniting themſelves with England, to arm the citizens for the fate of the conſtitution, whilſt in reality the revolution threatened only miniſters. The ſtep ſucceeded; an army is raiſed; the military part of the inſurrection is doubtleſs Mr. Hamilton's, the pacific part and the tending of commiſſioners are due to the influence of Mr. Randolph over the mind of the Preſident, whom I delight always to believe, and whom I do believe, truly virtuous, and the friend of his fellow citizens and principles.

16. In the mean time, although there was a certainty of having an army, yet it was neceſſary to aſſure themſelves of co-operators among the men whoſe patriotic reputation might influence their party, and whoſe lukewarmneſs or want of energy in the exiſting conjunctures might compromit the ſucceſs of the plans. Of all governors whoſe duty it was to appear at the head of the requiſitions, the governor of Penſylvania alone enjoyed the name of Republican: his opinion of the Secretary of the Treaſury and of his ſyſtems was known to be unfavourable. The Secretary of this ſtate poſſeſſed great influence in the Popular Society of Philadelphia, which in its turn influenced moſt of other ſtates; of courſe he merited attention. It appears therefore that theſe men with others unknown to me, all having without doubt Randolph at their head, were balancing to decide on their party. Two or three days before the proclamation was publiſhed, and of courſe before the cabinet had reſolved on its meaſures, Mr. Randolph came to ſee me with an air of great eagerneſs, and made to me the overtures of which I have given you an account in my No. 6. Thus with ſome thouſands of dollars the Republic could have decided on civil war or on peace! Thus the conſciences of the pretended patriots of America have already their prices?† It is very true that the certainty of theſe concluſions, painful to be drawn, will forever exiſt in our archives. What will be the old age of this government, if it is thus early decrepid! Such, citizen, is the evident conſequence of the ſyſtem of finances conceived by Mr. Hamilton. He has made of a whole nation, a ſtock-jobbing, ſpeculating, ſelfiſh people. Riches alone here fix conſideration; and as no one likes to be deſpiſed, they are univerſally ſought after.

Nevertheleſs, this depravity has not yet embraced the maſs of the people; the effects of this pernicious ſyſtem have as yet but ſlightly touched them. Still there are patriots, of whom I delight to entertain an idea worthy of that impoſing title. Conſult Monroe, he is of this number; he had apprized me of the men whom the current of events had dragged along as bodies devoid of weight.—His friend Maſon is alſo an honeſt man. Jefferſon on whom the patriots caſt their eyes to ſucceed the Preſident, had foreſeen theſe criſis. He prudently retired in order to avoid making a figure againſt his inclination in ſcenes, the ſecret of which will ſooner or late be brought to light.

17. As ſoon as it was decided that the French Republic purchaſed no men to do their duty, there were to be

* Diſponible † Tarif.

‡ This law was mentioned in the comment upon the laws of the laſt ſeſſion incloſed in No. 6 of the correſpondence of the miniſters,

ſeen individuals, about whoſe conduct the government could form uneaſy conjectures, giving themſelves up with a ſcandalous exultation, to its views, and even ſeconding its declarations. The Popular Societies ſoon emitted reſolutions ſtamped with the ſame ſpirit, and who although they may have been adviſed by love of order, might nevertheleſs have omitted or uttered them with leſs ſolemnity. Then were ſeen coming from the very men whom we had been accuſtomed to regard as having little friendſhip for the ſyſtem of the treaſurer, harangues without end, in order to give a new direction to the public mind. The militia, however, manifeſt ſome repugnance, particularly in Pennſylvania, for the ſervice to which they were called. Several officers reſign; at laſt by excurſions or harangues, incomplete requiſitions are obtained and ſcattered vol unteer corps from different parts to make up the deficiency. How much more intereſting, than the changeable men whom I have painted above, were thoſe plain citizens who entertained the ſolicitations which were made to them to join the volunteers—"If we are required we will march; becauſe we do not wiſh not to have a government, but to arm ourſelves as volunteers would be in appearance ſubſcribing implicitly to the exciſe ſyſtem which we reprobate."

18. What I have ſaid above, authoriſes then our reſting on the opinion become inconteſtible, that in the criſis which has burſt, and in the means employed for reſtoring order, the true queſtion was the deſtruction or the triumph of the treaſurer's plans. This being once eſtabliſhed, let us paſs over the facts related in the common deſpatches, and ſee how the government or the treaſurer will take from the very ſtroke which threatened his ſyſtem, the fair opportunity of humbling the adverſe party, and of ſilencing their enemies whether open or concealed. The army marched; the Preſident made known that he was going to command it; he ſet out for Carliſle; Hamilton, as I have underſtood, requeſted to follow him; the Preſident dared not to refuſe him. It does not require much penetration to divine the object of this journey; in the Preſident it was wiſe, it might alſo be his duty.—But in Mr. Hamilton it was a conſequence of the profound policy which directs all his ſteps; a meaſure dictated by a perfect knowledge of the human heart.—Was it not intereſting for him, for his party, tottering under the weight of events without, and accuſation within, to procure an intimacy more perfect than ever with the Preſident, whoſe very name is a ſufficient ſhield againſt the moſt formidable attacks? Now what more evident mark could the Preſident give of his intimacy, than by ſetting Mr. Hamilton, whoſe name even is underſtood in the weſt as that of a public enemy, to go and place himſelf at the head of the army which went, if I may uſe the expreſſion, to cauſe his ſyſtem to triumph againſt the oppoſition of the people? The preſence of Mr. Hamilton with the army muſt attach it more than ever to his party: we ſee what ideas theſe circumſtances give birth to on both ſides, all, however, to the advantage of the Secretary.

19 Three weeks had they encamped in the weſt without a ſingle armed man appearing. However, the Preſident, or thoſe who wiſhed to make the moſt of this new manœuvre, made it public that he was going to command in perſon. The ſeſſion of Congreſs being very cha-nged, a ſilence, whence to conclude the poſſibility of infringing the conſtitution in its moſt eſſential part; in that which fixes the relation of the Preſident with the legiſlature. But the patriotic papers laid hold of this artful attempt: I am certain the office of the ſecretary of ſtate, which alone remained at Philadelphia (for while the miniſter of finance was with the army, the miniſter of war was on a tour to the province of Maine, 400 miles from Philadelphia) maintained the controverſy in favour of the opinion which it was deſired to eſtabliſh. A compariſon between the Preſident and the Engliſh monarch was introduced, who far removed from Weſtminſter, yet ſtrictly fulfils his duty of ſanctioning; that it was much inſiſted on that the conſtitution declares that the Preſident commands the armed force: this ſimilitude was treated with contempt; the conſequence of the power of commanding in perſon, drawn from the right to command in chief (or direct) the force of the ſtate, was ridiculed and reduced to an abſurdity, by ſuppoſing a fleet at ſea, and an army on land. The reſult of this controverſy was, that ſome days after, it was announced that the Preſident would come to open the approaching ſeſſion.

20. During his ſtay at Bedford, the Preſident doubtleſs concerted the plan of the campaign with Mr. Lee, to whom he left the command in chief. The letter by which he delegates the commands to him, is that of a virtuous man, at leaſt as to the major part of the ſentiments which it contains; he afterwards ſet out for Philadelphia, where he has juſt arrived, and Mr. Hamilton remains with the army.

21. This laſt circumſtance unveils all the plan of the Secretary; he preſides over the military operations in order to acquire in the ſight of his enemies a formidable and impoſing conſideration. He and Mr. Lee, the commander in chief, agree perfectly in principles. The governors of Jerſey and Maryland harmoniſed entirely with them; the governor of Pennſylvania, of whom it could never have been ſuſpected, lived intimately and publicly with Hamilton. Such a union of perſons would be matter ſufficient to produce reſiſtance in the weſtern counties, even admitting they had not thought of making any.

22 The ſoldiers themſelves are aſtoniſhed at the ſcandalous gaiety, with which thoſe who poſſeſs the ſecret, proclaim their approaching triumph. It is aſked, of what uſe are 15 000 men in this country, in which proviſions are ſcarce, and where are to be ſeized only ſome turbulent men at their plough. Thoſe who conducted the expedition know this; the matter is to create a great expence; when the ſums ſhall come to be aſſeſſed, no one will be willing to pay, and ſhould each pay his aſſeſſment, it will be done in curing the inſurgent principles of the patriots.

23. It is impoſſible to make a more able manœuvre for the opening of Congreſs. The paſſions, the generous indignation which had agitated their minds in the laſt ſeſſion, were about being renewed with ſtill more vigor; there was nothing to announce of brilliant ſucceſſes which they had promiſed. The hoſtilities of Great-Britain on the continent ſo long diſguiſed, and now become evident, a commerce always harraſſed, ridiculous negociations lingering at London, waiting until new conjunctures ſhould authoriſe new inſults; ſuch was the picture they were likely to have to offer the repreſentatives of the people, but this criſis and the great movements made to prevent its conſequences, change the ſtate of things. With what advantage do they denounce an atrocious attack upon the conſtitution, and appreciate the activity uſed to repreſs it; the ariſtocratical party will ſoon have underſtood the ſecret; all the misfortunes will be attributed to patriots; the party of the latter is about being deſerted by all the weak men, and this complete ſeſſion will have been gained.

24 Who knows what will be the limits of this triumph? Perhaps advantage will be taken by it to obtain ſome laws for ſtrengthening the government, and ſtill more participating the propenſity already viſible, that it has towards ariſtocracy.

25. Such are, citizen, the data which I poſſeſs concerning theſe events, and the conſequences I draw from them: I wiſh I may be deceived in my calculations, and the good diſpoſition of the people: their attachment to principles lead me to expect it. I have, perhaps, herein fallen into the repetition of reflections and facts contained in other deſpatches, but I wiſhed to preſent together ſome views which I have reaſon to aſcribe to the ruling party, and ſome able manœuvres invented to ſupport themſelves. Without participating in the paſſions of the parties, I obſerve them; and I owe to my country an exact and ſtrict account of the ſituation of things. I ſhall make it my duty to keep you regularly informed of every change that may take place; above all I ſhall apply myſelf to penetrate the diſpoſition of the legiſlature; that will not a little aſſiſt in forming the final idea which we ought to have of theſe movements, and what we ſhould really fear or hope from them.

Health and fraternity.

Signed, JH: FAUCHET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19

Yeſterday at 12 o'clock the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States waited on the Preſident, and preſented the following Addreſs, in anſwer to his ſpeech to both Houſes at the opening of the ſeſſion;

To the Preſident of the United States,

SIR,

AS the Repreſentatives of the people of the United States, we cannot but participate in the ſtrongeſt ſenſibility to every bleſſing which they enjoy, and cheerfully join with you, in profound gratitude to the Author of all Good, for the numerous and extraordinary bleſſings which he has conferred on our favoured country.

A final and formal termination of the diſtreſſing war which has ravaged our North Weſtern Frontier, will be an event which muſt afford a ſatisfaction proportioned to the anxiety with which it has long been ſought——and in the adjuſtment of the terms, we perceive the true policy of making them ſatisfactory to the Indians as well as to the United States, as the beſt baſis of a durable tranquility.—The diſpoſition of ſuch of the ſouthern tribes as had alſo heretofore annoyed our frontier, is another proſpect in our ſituation ſo important to the intereſt and happineſs of the United States, that it is much to be lamented that any clouds ſhould be thrown over it more eſpecially by exceſſes on the part of our own citizens.

While our population is advancing with a celerity which exceeds the moſt ſanguine calculation—while every and various improvement—while we are in the enjoyment of protection and ſecurity, by mild and wholeſome laws, adminiſtered by governments founded on genuine principles of rational liberty, a ſecure foundation will be laid for accelerating, maturing and eſtabliſhing the proſperity of our country, if by treaty and amicable negotiation, all thoſe cauſes of eternal diſcord which menaced our tranquility ſhall be extinguiſhed on terms compatible with our national rights and honor, and with our conſtitutional and great commercial intereſts.

Among the various circumſtances in our internal ſituation, none can be viewed with more ſatisfaction and exultation, than that the late ſcene of diſorder and inſurrection, has been completely reſtored to the enjoyment of order and repoſe. Such a triumph of reaſon and of law, is worthy of the free government under which it happened, and was juſtly to be hoped from the enlightened and patriotic ſpirit which pervades and actuates the people of the United States.

In contemplating that ſpectacle of national happineſs which our country exhibits, and of which you, Sir, have been pleaſed to make an intereſting ſummary, permit us to acknowlege and declare the very great ſhare which your zealous and faithful ſervices have contributed to it, and to expreſs the affectionate attachment which we feel for your character.

The ſeveral intereſting ſubjects, which you recommend to our conſideration; will receive every degree of attention, which is due to them: And while we feel the obligations of temperance and mutual indulgence in all our deliberations we truſt and pray, that the reſult to the happineſs and welfare of our country may correſpond with the pure affection we bear to it.

THE ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

Coming as you do from all parts of the United States, I receive great ſatisfaction from the concurrence of the intereſting ſummary of our national happineſs, which as the reſult of my inquiries, I preſented to your view. The ſentiments we have mutually expreſſed of profound gratitude to the ſource of thoſe numerous bleſſings—the Author of all Good—are pledges of our obligations to unite our ſincere and zealous endeavors, as the inſtruments of Divine Providence, to preſerve and perpetuate them.

Accept, Gentlemen, my thanks for your declaration, that to my agency you aſcribe the enjoyment of a great ſhare of theſe benefits. So far as my ſervices contribute to the happineſs of my country, the acknowledgment thereof by my fellow-citizens, and their affectionate attachment, will ever prove an abundant reward.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

NORFOLK, Dec. 29.

Capture of the Leghorn Fleet.

Capt. Latham of the brig Peggy, arrived here yeſterday in nine weeks from Cadiz, informs that on the 18th of October, he ſailed through a fleet of French men of war, laying at anchor 4 miles outſide of Cadiz light houſe, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line and three frigates; they had laid there for four days, and had then under their protection a fleet of 32 ſail of merchant veſſels, and the Genſere, of 74 guns, being major part of the homeward

who retired into those wild countries, and who from principle, or by a series of particular heart burnings, animated discontents already too near to effervescence.—At last the local explosion is effected. The western people calculated on being supported by some distinguished characters in the east, and even imagined they had in the bosom of the government some abettors who might share in their grievances or their principles.

13 From what I have detailed above those men might indeed be supposed numerous. The sessions of 1793 and 1794 had given importance to the republican party, and solidity to its accusations. The propositions of Mr. Madison, or his project of a navigation act, of which Mr. Jefferson was originally the author, sapped the British interest, now an integral part of the financiering system. Mr. Taylor, a republican member of the Senate published, towards the end of the session, three pamphlets, in which this last is explored to its origin, and developed in its progress and consequences with force and method. In the last he asserts that the decrepid state of affairs resulting from that system, could not but presage, under a rising government, either a revolution or a civil war.

14. The first was preparing; the government, which had foreseen it, re-produced, under various forms, the demand of a disposable* force which might put it in a respectable state of defence. Defeated in this measure, who can say that it may not have hastened the local eruption, in order to make an advantageous diversion, and to lay the more general storm which it saw gathering? Am I not authorized in forming this conjecture from the conversation which the Secretary of State had with me and Le Blanc, alone, an account of which you have in my despatch, No. 5? But how may we expect that this new plan will be executed? By exasperating and severe measures, authorised by a law which was not solicited till the close of the session. This law gave to the one already existing for collecting the excise, a coercive force which hitherto it had not possessed, and a demand of which was not before ventured to be made.‡ By means of this new law all the refractory citizens to the old one, were caused to be pursued with a sudden rigor; a great number of writs were issued; doubtless the natural consequences from a conduct so decisive and so harsh were expected; and before these were manifested the means of repression had been prepared; this was undoubtedly what Mr. Randolph meant in telling me, that under pretext of giving energy to the government it was intended to introduce absolute power, and to mislead the President in paths which would conduct him to unpopularity.

15. Whether the explosion has been provoked by the government; or owes its birth to accident, it is certain that a commotion of some hundreds of men, who have not since been found in arms, and the very pacific union of the counties of Bradock's field, a union which has not been revived, were not symptoms which could justify the raising of so great force as 15 000 men. Besides the principles, uttered in the declarations hitherto made public, rather announced ardent minds to be calmed than anarchists to be subdued. But in order to obtain some- to attribute to them the design of uniting themselves with England, to alarm the citizens for the fate of the constitution, whilst in reality the revolution threatened only ministers. This step succeeded; an army is raised; the military part of the suppression is doubtless Mr. Hamilton's, the pacific part and the sending of commissioners are due to the influence of Mr. Randolph over the mind of the President, whom I delight always to believe, and whom I do believe, truly virtuous, and the friend of his fellow citizens and principles.

16. In the mean time, although there was a certainty of having an army, yet it was necessary to assure themselves of co-operators among the men whose patriotic reputation might influence their party, and whose lukewarmness or want of energy in the existing conjunctures might compromit the success of the plans. Of all governors whose duty it was to appear at the head of the requisitions, the governor of Pennsylvania alone enjoyed the name of Republican: his opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury and of his systems was known to be unfavourable. The Secretary of this state possessed great influence in the Popular Society of Philadelphia, which in its turn influenced those of other states; of course he merited attention. It appears therefore that these men with others unknown to me, all having without doubt Randolph at their head, were balancing to decide on their party. Two or three days before the proclamation was published, and of course before the cabinet had resolved on its measures, Mr. Randolph came to see me with an air of great eagerness, and made to me the overtures of which I have given you an account in my No. 6. Thus with some thousands of dollars the Republic could have decided on civil war or on peace! Thus the consciences of the pretended patriots of America have already their prices?† It is very true that the certainty of these conclusions, painful to be drawn, will forever exist in our archives? What will be the old age of this government, if it is thus early decrepid! Such, citizen, is the evident consequence of the system of finances conceived by Mr. Hamilton. He has made of a whole nation, a stock-jobbing, speculating, selfish people. Riches alone here fix consideration; and as no one likes to be despised, they are universally sought after.

Nevertheless, this depravity has not yet embraced the mass of the people; the effects of this pernicious system have as yet but slightly touched them. Still there are patriots, of whom I delight to entertain an idea worthy of that imposing title. Consult Monroe, he is of this number; he had apprised me of the men whom the current of events had dragged along as bodies devoid of weight.—His friend Mason is also an honest man. Jefferson on whom the patriots cast their eyes to succeed the President, had foreseen these crisis. He prudently retired in order to avoid making a figure against his inclination in scenes, the secret of which will sooner or late be brought to light.

17. As soon as it was decided that the French Republic purchased no men to do their duty, there were to be seen individuals, about whose conduct the government could form uneasy conjectures, giving themselves up with a scandalous ostentation, to its views, and even seconding its declarations. The Popular Societies soon emitted resolutions stamped with the same spirit, and who although they may have been advised by love of order, might nevertheless have emitted or uttered them with less solemnity. Then were seen coming from the very men whom we had been accustomed to regard as having little friendship for the system of the treasurer, harangues without end, in order to give a new direction to the public mind. The militia, however, manifest some repugnance, particularly in Pennsylvania, for the service to which they were called. Several officers resign; at last by excursions or harangues, incomplete requisitions are obtained and scattered volunteer corps from different parts to make up the deficiency. How much more interesting, than the changeable men whom I have painted above, were those plain citizens who answered the solicitations which were made to them to join the volunteers—"If we are required we will march; because we do not wish not to have a government, but to arm ourselves as volunteers would be in appearance subscribing implicitly to the excise system which we reprobate."

18. What I have said above, authorizes then our resting on the opinion become incontestible, that in the crisis which has burst, and in the means employed for restoring order, the true question was the destruction or the triumph of the treasurer's plans. This being once established, let us pass over the facts related in the common despatches, and see how the government or the treasurer will take from the very stroke which threatened his system, the safe opportunity of humbling the adverse party, and of silencing their enemies whether open or concealed. The army marched; the President made known that he was going to command it; he set out for Carlisle; Hamilton, as I have understood, requested to follow him; the President dared not to refuse him. It does not require much penetration to divine the object of this journey; in the President it was wise, it might also be his duty.—But in Mr. Hamilton it was a consequence of the profound policy which directs all his steps; a measure dictated by a perfect knowledge of the human heart.—Was it not interesting for him, for his party, tottering under the weight of events without, and accusation within, to proclaim an intimacy more perfect than ever with the President, whose very name is a sufficient shield against the most formidable attacks? Now what more evident mark could the President give of his intimacy, than by suffering M. Hamilton, whose name even is understood in the west as that of a public enemy, to go and place himself at the head of the army which went, if I may use the expression, to cause his system to triumph against the opposition of the people? The presence of Mr. Hamilton with the army must attach it more than ever to his party; we see what ideas these circumstances give birth to on both sides, all, however, to the advantage of the Secretary.

19 Three weeks had they encamped in the west without a single armed man appearing. However, the President, or those who wished to make the most of this manœuvre, made it public that he was going to command in person. The session of Congress being very short, a silence, whence to conclude the possibility of infringing the constitution in its most essential part; in that which fixes the relation of the President with the legislature. But the patriotic papers laid hold of this artful attempt; I am certain the office of the secretary of state, which alone remained at Philadelphia (for while the minister of finance was with the army, the minister of war was on a tour to the province of Maine, 400 miles from Philadelphia) maintained the controversy in favour of the opinion which it was desired to establish. A comparison between the President and the English monarch was introduced, who far removed from Westminster, yet strictly fulfils his duty of sanctioning; that it was much insisted on that the constitution declares that the President commands the armed force: this similitude was treated with contempt; the consequence of the power of commanding in person, drawn from the right to command in chief (or direct) the force of the state, was ridiculed and reduced to an absurdity, by supposing a fleet at sea, and an army on land. The result of this controversy was, that some days after, it was announced that the President would come to open the approaching session.

20. During his stay at Bedford, the President doubtless concerted the plan of the campaign with Mr. Lee, to whom he left the command in chief. The letter by which he delegates the commands to him, is that of a virtuous man, at least as to the major part of the sentiments which it contains; he afterwards set out for Philadelphia, where he has just arrived, and Mr. Hamilton remains with the army.

21. This last circumstance unveils all the plan of the Secretary; he presides over the military operations in order to acquire in the sight of his enemies a formidable and imposing consideration. He and Mr. Lee, the commander in chief, agree perfectly in principles. The governors of Jersey and Maryland harmonized entirely with them; the governor of Pennsylvania, of whom it could never have been suspected, lived intimately and publicly with Hamilton. Such a union of persons would be matter sufficient to produce resistance in the western counties, even admitting they had not thought of making any.

22 The soldiers themselves are astonished at the scandalous gaiety, with which those who possess the secret, proclaim their approaching triumph. It is asked, of what use are 15 000 men in this country, in which provisions are scarce, and where are to be seized only some turbulent men at their plough. Those who conducted the expedition know this; the matter is to create a great expence; when the sums shall come to be assessed, no one will be willing to pay, and should each pay his assessment, it will be done in cursing the insurgent principles of the patriots.

23. It is impossible to make a more able manœuvre for the opening of Congress. The passions, the generous indignation which had agitated their minds in the last session, were about being renewed with still more vigor; there was nothing to announce of brilliant successes which they had promised. The hostilities of Great-Britain on the continent so long disguised, and now become evident, a commerce always harrassed, ridiculous negociations lingering at London, waiting until new conjunctures should authorize new insults; such was the picture they were likely to have to offer the representatives of the people, but this crisis and the great movements made to prevent its consequences, change the state of things. With what advantage do they denounce an attrocious attack upon the constitution, and appreciate the activity used to repress it; the aristocratical party will soon have understood the secret; all the misfortunes will be attributed to patriots; the party of the latter is about being deserted by all the weak men, and this complete session will have been gained.

24 Who knows what will be the limits of this triumph? Perhaps advantage will be taken by it to obtain some laws for strengthening the government, and still more participating the propensity already visible, that it has towards aristocracy.

25. Such are, citizen, the data which I possess concerning these events, and the consequences I draw from them: I wish I may be deceived in my calculations, and the good disposition of the people: their attachment to principles lead me to expect it. I have, perhaps, herein fallen into the repetition of reflections and facts contained in other despatches, but I wished to present together some views which I have reason to ascribe to the ruling party, and some able manœuvres invented to support themselves. Without participating in the passions of the parties, I observe them; and I owe to my country an exact and strict account of the situation of things. I shall make it my duty to keep you regularly informed of every change that may take place; above all I shall apply myself to penetrate the disposition of the legislature; that will not a little assist in forming the final idea which we ought to have of these movements, and what we should really fear or hope from them.

Health and fraternity.

Signed, JH: FAUCHET.

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* Disponible † Tariff.

‡ This law was mentioned in the comment upon the laws of the last session inclosed in No. 6 of the correspondence of the ministers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19

Yesterday at 12 o'clock the House of Representatives of the United States waited on the President, and presented the following Address, in answer to his speech to both Houses at the opening of the session;

To the President of the United States,

SIR,

AS the Representatives of the people of the United States, we cannot but participate in the strongest sensibility to every blessing which they enjoy, and cheerfully join with you, in profound gratitude to the Author of all Good, for the numerous and extraordinary blessings which he has conferred on our favoured country.

A final and formal termination of the distressing war which has ravaged our North Western Frontier, will be an event which must afford a satisfaction proportioned to the anxiety with which it has long been sought ——and in the adjustment of the terms, we perceive the true policy of making them satisfactory to the Indians as well as to the United States, as the best basis of a durable tranquility.—The disposition of such of the southern tribes as had also heretofore annoyed our frontier, is another prospect in our situation so important to the interest and happiness of the United States, that it is much to be lamented that any clouds should be thrown over it more especially by excesses on the part of our own citizens.

While our population is advancing with a celerity which exceeds the most sanguine calculation—while every and various improvement—while we are in the enjoyment of protection and security, by mild and wholesome laws, administered by governments founded on genuine principles of rational liberty, a secure foundation will be laid for accelerating, maturing and establishing the prosperity of our country, if by treaty and amicable negotiation, all those causes of eternal discord which menaced our tranquility shall be extinguished on terms compatible with our national rights and honor, and with our constitutional and great commercial interest.

Among the various circumstances in our internal situation, none can be viewed with more satisfaction and exultation, than that the late scene of disorder and insurrection, has been completely restored to the enjoyment of order and repose. Such a triumph of reason and of law, is worthy of the free government under which it happened, and was justly to be hoped from the enlightened and patriotic spirit which pervades and actuates the people of the United States.

In contemplating that spectacle of national happiness which our country exhibits, and of which you, Sir, have been pleased to make an interesting summary, permit us to acknowledge and declare the very great share which your zealous and faithful services have contributed to it, and to express the affectionate attachment which we feel for your character.

The several interesting subjects, which you recommend to our consideration; will receive every degree of attention, which is due to them: And while we feel the obligations of temperance and mutual indulgence in all our deliberations we trust and pray, that the result to the happiness and welfare of our country may correspond with the pure affection we bear to it.

THE ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

Coming as you do from all parts of the United States, I receive great satisfaction from the concurrence of the interesting summary of our national happiness, which is the result of my inquiries, I presented to your view. The sentiments we have mutually expressed of profound gratitude to the source of those numerous blessings—the Author of all Good—are pledges of our obligations to unite our sincere and zealous endeavors, as the instruments of Divine Providence, to preserve and perpetuate them.

Accept, Gentleman, my thanks for your declaration, that to my agency you ascribe the enjoyment of a great share of these benefits. So far as my services contribute to the happiness of my country, the acknowledgment thereof by my fellow-citizens, and their affectionate attachment, will ever prove an abundant reward.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

NORFOLK, Dec. 29.

Capture of the Leghorn Fleet.

Capt. Lathem of the brig Peggy, arrived here yesterday in nine weeks from Cadiz, informs that on the 18th of October, he sailed through a fleet of French men of war, laying at anchor 4 miles outside of Cadiz light house, consisting of six sail of the line and three frigates; they had laid there for four days, and had then under their protection a fleet of 32 sail of merchant vessels, and the Censure, of 74 guns, being major part of the homeward

bound British fleet from Leghorn to England which they had fell in with and captured. The above French ships were a part of the Toulon fleet.

NEWARK, December 30.

A few days since a most horrid and inhuman act was committed by Mathias Catlip, at Nawton, Suffex, on the body of his wife, and from the best information we can collect, is as follows:

Catlip had been butchering some beef for a neighbour, and returned home something inebriated, and says, to his children, I have been butchering cattle to-day, and now I intend to butcher your mother! The cries of the children, the entreaties of the wife (who was six months advanced in pregnancy)) could avail nothing; the wretch! the monster in human shape, seized her and gave three desperate stabs, one of which was mortal! How shocking to human nature! How degrading to human ty! He then attempted to make his escape, but was apprehended and is confined in the prison of that place.

His punishment will afford an instructive lesson to those that are too fond of 'the Jug of Rum.'

NEWPORT, January 5.

The House of Representatives of the Legislature of South Carolina, have finally agreed to a Resolution against the Treaty. Ayes 69 Noes 9.

The Legislature of North-Carolina have rejected by a very large Majority a Set of Resolutions against the Treaty, on the Ground that a State Legislature ought not to interfere in the Federal Government.

Last Sunday arrived here, the Ship Abigail, Captain Wood, in 54 Days from Havre-de-Grace. At the Time of his sailing all was tranquil in Paris—The New Constitution was put in Activity.

Mr. Randolph's long expected Vindication is just published in Philadelphia—the Letter of Mr. Fauchet (published in this Day's Paper) is extracted therefrom.

MARRIED.]—Last Evening, Mr. CHARLES RUSSELL, Merchant, of New Bedford, to the amiable Miss MARTHA TILLINGHAST, Daughter of the late Mr. Pardon Tillinghast, of this Town.

—At the Friends' Meeting House, in this Town, on Thursday last, Mr. JONATHAN CARD, of Nantucket, to Miss MARY WIGNERON, Daughter of the late Mr. Charles Wigneron.

"*Strong Death alone can heave the massy Bar,*
This grosy Impediment of Clay remove,
And make us, Embryos of Existence, free."

On Thursday last made her Exit from the Theatre of Life, Mrs. ANN ATTWOOD, Consort of Mr. Sheffield Attwood, Merchant, of this Town, in the 42d Year of her Age.—She has left an affectionate Partner, and a numerous Train of young Dependants, to lament her Loss.—Endowed with a Heart independent, and nobly sincere; with Feelings generous and sublime, her Character through Life has been marked by a becoming Peculiarity, the proper Object of a virtuous Approbation.

"*Lean not on Earth, 'twill pierce thee to the Heart.*"—While the sympathetic Tear is urged to flow, and the heaving Bosom bursts with the swelling Anguish of excruciating sorrow;—while Affection, convinced of its Imbecility, submissive to Affliction, and Friendship matures to exotic Anxiety;—while robbed of our Joys, while bereft of our only Staples, we are left desperate and discontented, let Consolation be revived, by bringing into View the panacean Amulet of DIVINITY."—

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel, and public School Lottery, at the Newport Academy, Wednesday Evening, 30th December, 1795.

HENRY SHERBURNE, Moderator.

THE Managers having represented to the Board of Trustees, that, owing to the extensive Circulation of the Shares, and a Number of unavoidable Circumstances, they have not received sufficient Intelligence from their distant Correspondents, to warrant their proceeding to the Drawing, at so early a Period as the 6th of January—therefore, on Motion,

Resolved—That the Drawing of said Lottery be postponed until the first Monday in April next; and that the Trustees pledge themselves to the Public, that no Circumstances whatever shall induce a further Procrastination.

The Trustees flatter themselves that the indulgent Public, will most cordially acquiesce in this necessary Measure, when they consider the important Objects for which the Sums raised by it, is inviolably appropriated, that of establishing and supporting Public Schools, and more especially when assured that Two-Thirds of the Shares are actually disposed of; and that there is a certain Prospect, that the Remainder will be sold previous to the above Period——A Committee of the Trustees are appointed to sell the Numbers and Prizes, and to prepare and assist the Managers in the Drawing.

By Order of the Trustees,

HENRY SHERBURNE,
ROBERT ROGERS,
WALTER CHANNING, } Committee.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Jan. 4.

ENTERED,

	From
Ship Warren, Hodgkins,	Bourdeaux
Brig Leonard, Hackett,	Figuira
Schooner Catharine, Leech,	Nants
—— Friendship, Higgins,	Boston
Sloop Clementina, Wescott,	Providence
—— Harriot, Munro,	St. Domingo
—— Aurora, Brown,	New-York

CLEARED,

	For
Sloop Amity, Malcom,	Boston
—— Defiance, Chace,	Pasquatank
—— Nancy, Munro,	Norfolk
—— Betsy, Bowen,	Africa
—— Becca, Harris,	Ditto
Schooner Cuzzah, Congdon,	Boston
Snow Elizabeth, Robinson,	Charleston

TAKEN up, a Stray HOG, a few Weeks since.—Whoever owns the same, by applying to the Printer, describing the Marks, and paying Charges, may have him again.

January 4, 1796.

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

BY Virtue of a Warrant, to me directed, from the Hon. HENRY MARCHANT, Judge of the District Court, within and for Rhode Island District, will be sold, the Ship Nuestra Senora del Carmen, and her Cargo, together with her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Guns, and Boats, at PUBLIC VENDUE, or AUCTION, at the Dwelling-House of THOMAS TOWNSEND, Innholder, in Newport, within said District, or where said Ship may lay, or said Goods may be stored, in said Newport, on the TWENTY-SECOND Day of January, Anno. Domini, 1796, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, and on the succeeding Days, until the Sales thereof be completed.——

The said SHIP, particularly to be sold, on the TWENTY SIXTH Day of January aforesaid.——

The CARGO, of the Ship Nuestra Senora del Carmen, consists of the following Articles:——

156	Casks of Catalona Wine,
36	Ditto of Moguet Wine,
10	Ditto of Malaga Ditto,
300	Barrels of St. Lucar Wine,
28	Casks of Vinegar,
1900	Jars of Oil,
300	Kegs Ditto,
118	Boxes Castile Soap,
6	Bags Pepper,
56	Boxes Vermicilli,
2	Bale Writing-Paper,
	Several Packages of Medical Drugs,
20	Boxes Almonds,
2	Ditto Cinnamon,
	Filberts, Walnuts, Capers, Olives, Beans, &c.
8	Bundles Carpenters Tools,
3	Boxes containing Hats,
31	Ditto, Ditto Glass Ware,
2	Casks Copperas,
2	Bales Thread,
1	Bale Table Linen,
46	Bales, containing 20246 Ells brown Linen,
10	Ditto, 125 Pieces Britannias,
11	Ditto, 1183 Ditto Ditto, superior Quality.
24	Ditto, 636 Ditto Irish Linens,
26	Ditto, 704 Ditto Platilles,
5	Ditto, 50 Ditto Dowlas,
12	Ditto, 420 Ditto Check Linen, (superior Quality,
14	Ditto, 320 Ditto Ditto common,
1	Ditto, 100 Do. figur'd Lawn,
8	Ditto, 991 Ditto plain long Lawn.

257 lb. sewing Silk,
29 Dozen Mens' and Womens' Silk Stockings,
127 Pieces Satins, Damask, Modes, and other Silks.
17 Bales of Broadcloths, and coarser Woollens.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marshal.*

Newport, December 31, 1795.

To be SOLD,
At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A SMALL Assortment of fleecy HOSIERY, consisting of Shirts with and without Sleeves—Lady's Vests and Night Caps—Stockings—Bosom Friends—Drawers and Socks.—Articles warmly recommended by Physicians, to be worn by the Weakly and Infirm, to prevent Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and many other Disorders arising from obstructed Perspiration.

At the same Store may be had, a general Assortment of GOODS, as low as at any Store in the Town.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

WHEREAS there is a Law of this State, prohibiting Persons from trusting Servants, without the Knowledge of their Masters; and whereas TONY, a Negro-Boy, belonging to the Subscriber, has lately taken up sundry Articles, on his Account and wholly without his Knowledge:—All Persons are hereby cautioned against imprudently trusting him on his Account.

GEORGE HAZARD.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

Jacob Isaacks, Broker,
HAS FOR SALE,

THE HULL of a NEW SHIP of the following Dimensions, viz. 79 Feet Keel, 27½ Feet Beam, 12 Feet in her lower Hole, and 5 Feet between Decks, according to the above, she will be about 315 Tons; to be delivered by the 1st of June next, and if sold soon, the Purchaser will have it in his Power to make such Alterations in the Depth of her Hole, and Breadth of the Beam, as they may think proper.—She is built by the best Workmen in the State of Massachusetts.—The Pay will be made easy, and on reasonable Terms.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

Wanted immediately,

TWO smart, active LADS, about 14 or 15 Years of Age, as Apprentices to a good Trade.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council, of Jamestown, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN WEEDEN, late of Jamestown, Esq; deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby call on all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Nine Months, from this Date, it being the Time allowed for that Purpose. JOHN ELDRED.
HENRY FOWLER.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to

MERCY WEEDEN, Administratrix,
ARNOLD WEEDEN, Administrator.

Jamestown, January 2, 1796.

To the PUBLIC.

George Vieselbach,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, *and* OCCULIST,

LATELY from Europe, where he studied at some of the most celebrated Universities, under the greatest Oculists;—and has, for these Twelve Years past, practised said Science, with the greatest Success; whereof his Cataract Operation in Charleston (S. C.) and in many of the other States, give a sufficient Evidence, takes the Liberty of informing the Public, that he intends to tarry here a short Time, and will undertake to cure all Diseases of the Eyes (if curable) on Application being made to him, at Mr. TOWNSEND's Coffee-House;—and should he find on Examination of the Patient that his Eyes are incurable, he will inform him candidly, as he never undertakes a Cure, without some probability of Success.

Should any Patients present themselves, with Cataracts on the Eyes, who cannot be cured but by the Operation which he performs, in a much lighter and more improved Manner than heretofore practised, they shall be at Liberty to bring any Doctor with them, in whose Presence he will perform his Operations.

Thomas Melvill,
Informs the Public at large,

THAT he now carries on the PEWTERER's Business, in all its various Branches; where may be had, Pewter of all Kinds Lead Weights, &c.——Also the PLUMMING Business; such as making Hawse Leads, Scuppers, Deep Sea Leads, &c. &c.—He would be happy to serve his Customers, and gratefully acknowledge their Favours.—Cash, or any of the above Wares, given for old Pewter, Lead, Brass, &c.

N. B. He now carries on the Business, at the House and Shop just above the Church, on the Hill, formerly occupied by his Father, David Melvill, deceased.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

WE the Subscribers, being by the Hon. Town-Council, of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. JOSHUA CRANDAL, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for the Settlement of said Estate; Notice is hereby given, that the Subscribers will receive said Claims, at their respective Dwellings, any Time within the above Period.

EDMUND TOWNSEND,
JOB TOWNSEND.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

SIMON DAVIS
Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

RAISINS by the Cask,
Brandy by the Pipe,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask.

Gibbs & Channing
Have for Sale by the Quantity, for Cash, or on approved Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Island,

Petersburg best clean Hemp,
Cables, Cordage and Boltrope, of all Dimensions,
Bar Iron assorted,
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Ticklenburgh and Oznabrigs,
Molasses of a superior Quality for Retailers,
Jamaica Sugars, and Coffee by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel,
New England Rum,
First Inspection Tobacco,
Coarse and fine Salt.

CASH, or any of the above Goods, for bright and clean FLAX SEED.

Newport, November 2, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

Newport, Nov. 23, 1795.

Thomas Green and Son,
Have just imported, a large Assortment of English and India Goods,
Which are now Opened for Sale,
By Wholesale and Retail,
As low, or lower, than can be purchased in the State.

Newport, December 7, 1795.

bound British fleet from Leghorn to England which they had fell in with and captured. The above French ships were a part of the Toulon fleet.

NEWARK, December 30.

A few days since a most horrid and inhuman act was committed by Mathias Cutlip, at Newton, Sussex, on the body of his wife, and from the best information we can collect, is as follows:

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District of Newport, Jan. 4.

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Brig Leonard, Hackett,	Figuira
Schooner Catharine, Leech,	Nania
—— Friendship, Higgins,	Boston
Sloop Clementina, Westcott,	Providence
—— Harriot, Munro,	St. Domingo
—— Aurora, Brown,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Amity, Malcom,	Boston
—— Defiance, Chace,	Pasquatank
—— Nancy, Munro,	Norfolk
—— Betsy, Bowen,	Africa
—— Becca, Harris,	Ditto
Schooner Cuzzah, Congdon,	Boston
Snow Elizabeth, Robinson,	Charleston

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36 Ditto of Moguer Wine,
10 Ditto of Malaga Ditto,
300 Barrels of St. Lucar Wine,
28 Casks of Vinegar,
1900 Jars of Oil,
300 Kegs Ditto,
118 Boxes Castile Soap,
6 Bags Pepper,
56 Boxes Vermicilli,
2 Bale Writing-Paper,
Several Packages of Medical Drugs,
20 Boxes Almonds,
1 Ditto Cinnamon,
Filberts, Walnuts, Capers, Olives, Beans, &c.
8 Bundles Carpenters Tools,
3 Boxes containing Hats,
31 Ditto, Ditto Glass Ware,
8 Casks Copperas,
2 Bales Thread,
1 Bale Table Linen,
46 Bales, containing 20246 Ells brown Linen,
10 Ditto, 125 Pieces Britannias,
11 Ditto, 1183 Ditto Ditto, superior Quality.
24 Ditto, 636 Ditto Irish Linens,
26 Ditto, 704 Ditto Platillas,
5 Ditto, 50 Ditto Dowlas,
12 Ditto, 410 Ditto Check Linen, (superior Quality,
14 Ditto, 320 Ditto Ditto common,
1 Ditto, 100 Do. figur'd Lawn,
1 Ditto, 991 Ditto plain long Lawn.
257 lb. sewing Silk,
29 Dozen Mens' and Womens' Silk Stockings,
117 Pieces Satins, Damask, Modes, and other Silks.
17 Bales of Broadcloths, and coarser Woollens.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marshal.*

Newport, December 31, 1795.

To be SOLD,
At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A SMALL Assortment of fleecy HOSIERY, consisting of Shirts with and without Sleeves—Lady's Vests and Night Caps—Stockings—Bosom Friends—Drawers and Socks.—Articles warmly recommended by Physicians, to be worn by the Weakly and Infirm, to prevent Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and many other Disorders arising from obstructed Perspiration.

At the same Store may be had, a general Assortment of GOODS, as low as at any Store in the Town.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

WHEREAS there is a Law of this State, prohibiting Persons from trusting Servants, without the Knowledge of their Masters; and whereas TONY, a Negro-Boy, belonging to the Subscriber, has lately taken up sundry Articles, on his Account and wholly without his Knowledge:—All Persons are hereby cautioned against imprudently trusting him on his Account.

GEORGE HAZARD.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

Jacob Isaacks, Broker,
HAS FOR SALE,

THE HULL of a NEW SHIP of the following Dimensions, viz. 79 Feet Keel, 27½ Feet Beam, 12 Feet in her lower Hole, and 5 Feet between Decks, according to the above, she will be about 315 Tons; to be delivered by the 1st of June next, and if sold soon, the Purchaser will have it in his Power to make such Alterations in the Depth of her Hole, and Breadth of the Beam, as they may think proper.—She is built by the best Workmen in the State of Massachusetts.—The Pay will be made easy, and on reasonable Terms.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

Wanted immediately,

TWO smart, active LADS, about 14 or 15 Years of Age, as Apprentices to a good Trade.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council, of Jamestown, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN WEEDEN, late of Jamestown, Esq; deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby call on all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within Nine Months, from this Date, it being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

JOHN ELDRED.
HENRY FOWLER.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to

MERCY WEEDEN, Administratrix,
ARNOLD WEEDEN, Administrator.

Jamestown, January 1, 1796.

To the PUBLIC.

George Vieffelbach,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, *and* OCCULIST,

LATELY from Europe, where he studied at some of the most celebrated Universities, under the greatest Oculists;—and has, for these Twelve Years past, practised said Science, with the greatest Success; whereof his Cataract Operation in Charleston (S. C.) and in many of the other States, give a sufficient Evidence, takes the Liberty of informing the Public, that he intends to tarry here a short Time, and will undertake to cure all Diseases of the Eyes (if curable) on Application being made to him, at Mr. TOWNSEND's Coffee-House;—and should he find on Examination of the Patient that his Eyes are incurable, he will inform him candidly, as he never undertakes a Cure, without some probability of Success.

Should any Patients present themselves, with Cataracts on the Eyes, who cannot be cured but by the Operation which he performs, in a much lighter and more improved Manner than heretofore practised, they shall be at Liberty to bring any Doctor with them, in whose Presence he will perform his Operations.

Thomas Melvill,
Informs the Public at large,

THAT he now carries on the PEWTERER's Business, in all its various Branches; where may be had, Pewter of all Kinds Lead Weights, &c.——Also the PLUMMING Business; such as making Hawse Leads, Scuppers, Deep Sea Leads, &c. &c.—— He would be happy to serve his Customers, and gratefully acknowledge their Favours.—Cash, or any of the above Wares, given for old Pewter, Lead, Brass, &c.

N. B. He now carries on the Business, at the House and Shop just above the Church, on the Hill, formerly occupied by his Father, David Melvill, deceased.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

WE the Subscribers, being by the Hon. Town-Council, of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. JOSHUA CRANDAL, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed for the Settlement of said Estate; Notice is hereby given, that the Subscribers will receive said Claims, at their respective Dwellings, any Time within the above Period.

EDMUND TOWNSEND,
JOB TOWNSEND.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

RAISINS by the Cask,
Brandy by the Pipe,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale by the Quantity, for Cash, or on approved Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Island,

Petersburg best clean Hemp,
Cables, Cordage and Boltrope, of all Dimensions,
Bar Iron assorted,
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Ticklenburgh and Oznabrigs,
Molasses of a superior Quality for Retailers,
Jamaica Sugars, and Coffee by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel,
New England Rum,
First Inspection Tobacco,
Coarse and fine Salt,

CASH, or any of the above Goods, for bright and clean FLAX SEED.

Newport, November 2, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY
George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

Newport, Nov. 23, 1795.

Thomas Green and Son,

Have just imported, a large Assortment of English and India Goods,

Which are now Opened for Sale,
By Wholesale and Retail,

As low, or lower, than can be purchased in the State.

Newport, December 7, 1795.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

SONG—DUETTO.—

[*Translated from the French.*]

CAN you to the battle march away,
And leave me here complaining?
I am sure 'twill break my heart to stay,
When you are gone campaigning.

CHORUS.—Ah, no!—Ah, no!—poor Maudlin,
Will never quit her lover;
Ah, no!—Ah, no!—poor Maudlin,
Will go with you, all the world over.

Cheer—Cheer, my love,—you shall not grieve,
A Soldier true, you'll find me:
I could not have the heart, to leave
My little girl behind me.

Chorus, &c.

Can you to the battle go,
To Woman's fears a Stranger?
No fears my heart shall ever know,
But when my Love's in danger.

Chorus, &c.

Then let the world jog as it will,
Let all our friends forsake us:
We both shall be as happy still,
As love and war can make us.

Chorus, &c.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"TWO ARE BETTER THAN ONE."

THIS is Solomon's theory, and I like it; his practice was rather too extensive, for in his luxurious palace seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines were better than one. Whether the women of Jerusalem were of more manageable materials than modern females, I am at a loss; for Josephus, whose works I have turned over to gain information upon this knotty point, says nothing of the matter. However, I am inclined to think, Solomon made his domestic arrangements soon after he "*planted vineyards*." Had he chosen a sober moment, he would not have told the most confidential of his eunuchs that seven hundred expensive wives, and three hundred capricious concubines were better than one. Why the revenues of gold paved Jerusalem, or the bagnios of its suburbs, could not have furnished robes for the married dames, nor cakes for the free! Men, sage like Solomon, are generally moderate in their arithmetic of pleasures.—But this was too bold a sum in multiplication, even for a polygamist to work.

In all probability, Solomon, though all the oriential writers expatiate upon his resources, found his stock too scanty for the many and great claims which *the daughters of Jerusalem* must have made. For late in life, when the *pitcher was broken*, and the *silver cord* of love loosed, and his *desire failed*, we find him gravely composing a sententious proverb in praise of sociability, and reducing a husband companions to one. His reasons too are not drawn as they would have been, when he termed his seraglio, from passion and pleasure, but from utility. For he supports his opinion by arguing in the context that two was better than one, because in difficulty, or in battle, they mutually assist, or bedded in a frosty night they keep each other warm.

Although in remarking upon Solomon's voluptuousness, I have been moved from my natural gravity as a preacher, yet let not the wanton reader construe my sermon into a satire upon the sage prince. After animadverting upon the excess of his practice, it is my intention to echo the benevolence and utility of his social principle. "*Two are better than one.*" Dr. Franklin thought so when he recommended early marriages. As I am of singular continence myself, I know nothing of the matter, but St. Paul, an apostle of experience, tells bachelor and virgin christians that it is better to marry than to burn. If they feel this heat therefore, let them quench it in *legal* couples, and choose for the wedding ring posy, "*Two are better than one.*" My physician tells me that in their degenerate days, when illicit love is common, early marriage is favourable to *health*; the philosophers affirm that it is so to *morals*. The Preacher therefore concludes, that *two are better than one*, applied to matrimony is a precept productive of *happiness*, and a young man who will reject *all* the concubines and six hundred and ninety-nine of the wives which Solomon though necessary, may be pronounced wiser, as respects women, than that Prince.

In the darkest ages as they were justly styled, devotional men used to think, that St. Peter, the porter of heaven's wicket, would not open it, but to one at a time.—Accordingly monks and hermits would wander, or reside solitary in deserts and caves; and think that an error had crept into the proverbs, & that Solomon certainly wrote *one is better than two*. This was a very vile interpretation; and, if they had meditated their bibles well, they would have discovered, that the founder of their religion was never so happy, as when "much people" surrounded him, and that the apostles chose *companions* in their travels; that one sat socially at a wedding supper, and the others resorted to the temples, the town-hall, and the market place.

I grieve to see a melancholy man moping in the chimney corner, refusing to "eat bread," and when the social cup goes round, unwilling to pledge a bumper. Trust me, thou son of spleen, happiness is doubled by participation. Arise therefore, and be, *even as this publican*; be social, be merry, go to the doors of thy ten, and if thou feel a man of understanding pass by, treat him with a *turn in Luther I beseech thee*. So shall the *evil spirit* flee, as of yore, from the harp of the shepherd; and all the cares of thy heart be lulled, by the pleasant communication of a friend.

THE LAY PREACHER.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his Shop, in Thames-Street, at the Bottom of the Parade,

SUperfine Broad-Cloths, India Cottons, Calicoes, Chintzes, Coatings, Lambskins, Elastics, Baizes, Flannels, Worsted Hose, Womens' Cotton Hose, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mens' English Hats, Mens' Shoes, Womens' Stuff and Morocco Shoes, &c. &c.

Fine Table SALT.

Also GROCERIES.

WINES, of different Qualities.

PORT,
SHERRY,
LISBON,
TENERIFFE,
MALAGA.

Also, BRANDY and West-India RUM, Wholesale and Retail.

Likewise—A New BRIG of 140 Tons.
A BRIG of 110 Tons.
A SLOOP of 84 Tons.
A DITTO of 40 Tons.
A SCHOONER of 35 Tons.

The above Vessels are all in compleat Order, and fit for Sea.

ALSO—A Quantity of PINE-TIMBER, JOIST, and BOARDS.

All the above Articles will be sold Cheap for Cash.

He has likewise a HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Thames street, to let.

Newport December, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS some Persons broke into the Crib of the Subscriber, (supposed by a false Key) on Saturday Evening, the 12th Instant, soon after Dark—but being alarmed, made off, leaving the Door standing open. It appeared their Intention was to have shelled the Corn before taking it away, as a Quantity was found shelled in one Crib, and the Cobs put into another.

In order to bring the Guilty to public shame & prevent such Practices in future: I hereby offer a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, to any Person who will make a Discovery, or give such Information, as on Prosecution will convict the Offender.

I am the more induced to offer a Reward, having at different Times missed Corn, taken out of the Crib, and the Barn, and during one Winter in particular, about 200 Bushels was stolen, and taken away.

SAMUEL ELAM.

Portsmouth, 14th December, 1795

N. B. As a Watch, from Time to Time, will be set, this is to Caution every Person from loitering on the Farm, particularly about the Barn or Barn Yard after Dark, as such suspicious Circumstance may place them in a dangerous Situation—and, on the same Account, advise those, who have Inclination at the House, to avoid going out of the direct Road.

TO LET—TWO FARMS,

And to be entered upon the 25th of March next,

ONE of which, lying in North Kingstown, about Three Miles W. S. W. from Bull's Mill, containing 270 Acres.—The other, on this Island, about Three Miles North of this Town containing 103 Acres.

Also to LET as soon as may be wanted, Six separate LOTS of Land, at the North End of this Town, in excellent Order, either for Mowing or Pasturing.—For further Particulars, inquire of

OLIVER R. WARNER.

Newport, 22d December, 1795

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

Azariah Albro

Begs Leave to inform his Customers, and the Public in general,

That he has removed from the House of Oliver Dustee, Esq; to his own House four Doors above, in Broad Street, and directly opposite Col. Lyman's Office

WHERE he continues the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its various Branches, and his Customers and others may be supplied as usual, with Leather, Wool, and Gover, of all Kinds:—Also Stone Lime, and various other Articles, in his Branch of Business.

He presents his respectful Acknowledgments to those who have heretofore favour'd him with their Custom; and hopes, by unremitting Attention to his Business, to merit their future Favours.

*** Cash, and a generous Price, given for WOOL SKINS.

Newport, October 26, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogshead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, a rrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Cases,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half arrel,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glass. 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glasses, Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Molasses, of the first Quality, by the Hogshead, for Retailing.—and,
Chocolate, by the Box.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Millrick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

Newport, November 23 1795

Just imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce:
A complete and general Assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

And—Spermaceti CANDLES by the Box.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WESTINDIA and New-England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
MOLASSES, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel.

Teneriffe WINE, of the best Quality, for Cash, West-India Goods, or Produce.

SHARES in the Rhode Island Bridge, which are now receiving a large Interest.

SEA COAL of an excellent Quality.

A Ship's LONG BOAT of 18 Feet Keel, not Six Months old, and has never been a Voyage.

A Quantity of LOOPS, and Hogshead STAVES.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Convenience in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Sloops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

JONATHAN JEFFERS having been regularly brought up to the GLAZIER's Trade—the Setting of Glass, in both Sash and Lead-Work—respectfully informs the Public, That he still Works at the Business; and those who may please to employ him, may depend upon having their Work faithfully done, by applying to him at his Father's House, at the upper End of this Town.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

SONG——DUETTO.—

[*Tranſlated from the French.*]

CAN you to the battle march away,
And leave me here complaining?
I am ſure 'twill break my heart to ſtay,
When you are gone campaigning.

CHORUS.——Ah, no!—Ah, no!—poor Maudlin,
Will never quit her rover;
Ah, no!—Ah, no!—poor Maudlin,
Will go with you, all the world over.

Cheer—Cheer, my love,—you ſhall not grieve,
A Soldier true, you'll find me:
I could not have the heart, to leave
My little girl behind me.

Chorus, &c.

Can you to the battle go,
To Woman's fears a ſtranger?
No fears my heart ſhall ever know,
But when my Love's in danger.

Chorus, &c.

Then let the world jog as it will,
Let all our friends forſake us!
We both ſhall be as happy ſtill,
As love and war can make us.

Chorus, &c.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"TWO ARE BETTER THAN ONE."

THIS is Solomon's theory, and I like it; his practice was rather too extenſive, for in his luxurious palace ſeven hundred wives and three hundred concubines were better than one. Whether the women of Jeruſalem were of more managable materials than modern females, I am at a loſs; for Joſephus, whoſe works I have turned over to gain information upon this knotty point, ſays nothing of the matter. However, I am inclined to think, Solomon made his domeſtic arrangements ſoon after he "*planted vineyards*" Had he choſen a ſober moment, he would not have told the moſt confidential of his eunuchs that ſeven hundred expenſive wives, and three hundred capricious concubines were better than one. Why the revenues of gold paved Jeruſalem, or the bagnios of its ſuburbs, could not have furniſhed robes for the married dames, nor rakes for the free! Men, ſage like Solomon, are generally moderate in their arithmetic of pleaſures.—But this was too bold a ſum in multiplication, even for a polygamiſt to work.

In all probability, Solomon, though all the oriential writers expatiate upon his reſources, found his ſtock too ſcanty for the many and great claims which *the daughters of Jeruſalem* muſt have made. For late in life, when the *pitcher* was broken, and the *ſilver cord* of love looſed, and his *deſire failed*, we find him gravely compoſing a ſententious proverb in praiſe of ſociability, and reducing a thouſand companions to one. His reaſons too are not drawn as they would have been, when he formed his ſeraglio, from paſſion and pleaſure, but from utility. For he ſupports his opinion by arguing in the context that two was better than one, becauſe in difficulty, or in battle, they mutually aſſiſt, or bedded in a froſty night they keep each other warm.

Although in remarking upon Solomon's voluptuouſneſs, I have been moved from my natural gravity as a preacher, yet let not the wanton reader conſtrue my ſermon into a ſatire upon the ſage prince. After animadverting upon the exceſs of his practice, it is my intention to echo the benevolence and utility of his ſocial principle.

"*Two are better than one.*" Dr. Franklin thought ſo when he recommended early marriages. As I am of ſingular continence myſelf, I know nothing of the matter, but St. Paul, an apoſtle of experience, tells bachelor and virgin chriſtians that it is better to marry than to burn. If they feel this heat therefore, let them quench it in *legal* couples, and chooſe for the wedding ring poeſy, "*Two are better than one.*" My phyſician tells me that in their degenerate days, when illicit love is common, early marriage is favourable to *health*; the philoſophers affirm that it is ſo to *morals*. The Preacher therefore concludes, that *two are better than one*, applied to matrimony is a precept productive of *happineſs*, and a young man who will reject *all* the concubines and ſix hundred and ninety-nine of the wives which Solomon though neceſſary, may be pronounced wiſer, as reſpects women, than that Prince.

In the darkeſt ages as they were juſtly ſtiled, devotional men uſed to think, that St. Peter, the porter of heaven's wicket, would not open it, but to one at a time.—Accordingly monks and hermits would wander, or reſide ſolitary in deſarts and caves; and infer that an error had crept into the proverbs, & that Solomon certainly wrote *one is better than two*. This was a very vile interpretation; and, if they had meditated their bibles well, they would have diſcovered, that the founder of their religion was never ſo happy, as when "much people" ſurrounded him, and that the apoſtles choſe *companions* in their travels; that one ſat ſocially at a wedding ſupper, and the others reſorted to the temples, the town-hall, and the market place.

I grieve to ſee a melancholy man moping in the chimney corner, refuſing to "eat bread," and when the ſocial cup goes round, unwilling to pledge a bumper. Truſt me, thou ſon of ſpleen, happineſs is doubled by participation. Ariſe therefore, and be, *even as this publican*; be ſocial, be merry, go to the doors of thy tent, and if thou ſeeſt a man of underſtanding paſs by, intreat him with a *turn in hither I beſeech thee*. So ſhall the *evil ſpirit* flee, as of yore, from the harp of the ſhepherd; and all the cares of thy heart be lulled, by the pleaſant communication of a friend.

THE LAY PREACHER.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his Shop, in Thames-Street, at the Bottom of the Parade,

SUperfine Broad-Cloths, India Cottons, Calicoes, Chintzes, Coatings, Lambſkins, Elaſtics, Baizes, Flannels, Worſted Hoſe, Womens' Cotton Hoſe, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mens' Engliſh Hats, Mens' Shoes, Womens' Stuff and Morocco Shoes, &c. &c.

Fine Table SALT.

Alſo GROCERIES.

WINES, of different Qualities.

PORT,
SHERRY,
LISBON,
TENERIFFE,
MALAGA.

Alſo, BRANDY and Weſt-India RUM,
Wholeſale and Retail.

Likewiſe—A New BRIG of 140 Tons.
A BRIG of 110 Tons.
A SLOOP of 84 Tons.
A DITTO of 40 Tons.
A SCHOONER of 35 Tons.

The above Veſſels are all in compleat Order, and fit for Sea.

ALSO—A Quantity of PINE-TIMBER, JOIST, and BOARDS.

All the above Articles will be ſold Cheap for Caſh.

He has likewiſe a HOUSE, pleaſantly ſituated in Thames ſtreet, to let.

Newport December, 1795.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS ſome Perſons broke into the Crib of the Subſcriber, (ſuppoſed by a falſe K[illegible]) on Saturday Evening, the 12th Inſtant, ſoon after Dark—but being alarmed, made off, leaving the Door ſtanding open. It appeared their Intention was to have ſhelled the Corn before taking it away, as a Quantity was found ſhelled in one Cask, and the Cobs put into another.

In order to bring the Guilty to public ſhame & prevent ſuch Practices in future: I hereby offer a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, to any Perſon who will make a Diſcovery, or give ſuch Information, as on Proſecution will convict the Offender.

I am the more induced to offer a Reward, having at different Times miſſed Corn, taken out of the Crib, and the Barn, and during one Winter in particular, about 100 Buſhels was ſtolen, and taken away.

SAMUEL ELAM.

Portſmouth, 14th December, 1795.

N. B. As a Watch, from Time to Time, will be ſet, this is to Caution every Perſon from loitering on the Farm, particularly about the Barn or Barn Yard after Dark, as ſuch ſuſpicious Conduct may place them in a dangerous Situation—and, on the ſame Account, adviſe thoſe, who have Buſineſs at the Houſe, to avoid going out of the direct Road.

To LET——Two FARMS,

And to be entered upon the 25th of March next,

ONE of which, lying in North Kingſtown, about Three Miles W. S. W. from Biſſell's Mill, containing 270 Acres.—The other, on this Iſland, about Three Miles North of this Town, containing 103 Acres.

Alſo to LET, as ſoon as may be wanted, Six ſeparate LOTS of Land, at the North End of this Town, in excellent Order, either for Meadows or Paſturing.—For further Particulars, inquire of

OLIVER R. WARNER.

Newport, 22d December, 1795.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

Azariah Albro

Begs Leave to inform his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general,

That he has removed from the Houſe of Oliver Durfee, Eſq; to his own Houſe, four Doors above, in Broad Street, and directly oppoſite Col. Lyman's Office,

WHERE he continues the LEATHER DRESSING Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, and his Cuſtomers and others may be ſupplied as uſual, with Leather, Wool, and Gloves, of all Kinds:——Alſo Stone Lime, and various other Articles, in his Branch of Buſineſs.

He preſents his reſpectful Acknowledgments to thoſe who have heretofore favour'd him with their Cuſtom; and hopes, by unremitting Attention to his Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

*** Caſh, and a generous Price, given for WOOL SKINS.

Newport, October 26, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogſhead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, a rrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Caſes,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half arrel,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glaſs, 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glaſſes, Wholeſale and Retail,
Boſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Molaſſes, of the firſt Quality, by the Hogſhead, for Retailing,—and,
Chocolate, by the Box.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

Newport, November 23, 1795

Juſt imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Caſh or Country Produce,
A complete and general Aſſortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has alſo for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

And—Spermaceti CANDLES by the Box.

He returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel.

Teneriffe WINE, of the beſt Quality, for Caſh, Weſt-India Goods, or Produce.

SHARES in the Rhode Iſland Bridge, which are now receiving a large Intereſt.

SEA COAL of an excellent Quality.

A Ship's LONG BOAT of 18 Feet Keel, not Six Months old, and has never been a Voyage.

A Quantity of HOOPS, and Hogſhead STAVES.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Sloops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

JONATHAN JEFFERS having been regularly brought up to the GLAZIER's Trade—the Setting of Glaſs, in both Saſh and Lead-Work—reſpectfully informs the Public, That he ſtill Works at the Buſineſs; and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon having their Work faithfully done, by applying to him at his Father's Houſe, at the upper End of this Town.